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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. NO. 67.

CITY ITEMS.

An Immense Stock of Goods
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Fair at St. Bridget's Church.
The Fair for the benefit of St. Bridget's new church seventh ward, will be open every night until further notice. Admission 15 cents. A splendid double set of silver mounted harness will be given to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes.

Salem, Ohio, Baptist Church.
The Congregational Society of Salem, Ohio, having purchased and repaired the First Baptist Church on Depot street, will commence services for the first time in their new church, at eleven o'clock, on next Sunday, November 25th. Dedication Sermon by Rev. Chas. H. Ellis, Pastor. All are invited to attend.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
For the Fall and Winter wear, at N. Grossmayer & Co.'s, No. 47 Fifth street.

Atmore's Philadelphia Mince Meat
Atmore's Philadelphia Mince Meat.
Sold by nearly all the Grocers in the city.
And wholesale at manufacturer's price, by J. C. Lipsincott, No. 19 Diamond. 6t

Now is the Time to Get
Cheap Groceries, at No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House Yard. A. Guckenheimer & Bros., have just returned from the East, where they purchased a heavy stock of Groceries at panic prices, and are now offering them to their customers at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the city. 6t

Country Merchants
Will find that we are offering Groceries at a great reduction. Call at No. 114 smithfield street, opposite the Custom House Yard. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. 6t

Hats and Caps
For the Fall and Winter wear at N. Grossmayer & Co.'s, No. 47 Fifth street.

Don't Say that You Can't
Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout—for, by calling at Fleming's Drug Depot you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place, Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Nursing Bottles,
A large and fine assortment sold very cheap at Fleming's Drug store. No. 84 Market street.

Ready-made Clothing,
For Fall and Winter wear at N. Grossmayer & Co.'s, No. 47 Fifth street.

The Best Tonic.
Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus imparts nervous energy to the system, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.
One spiritglass three times a day of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.
Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York.
For sale by all Druggists. mlf7-smsa*

DR. ANDREW N. Oculist and Aurist, Parlors 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel. Hours from 9 to 4. tf

Fine Fancy Furs.
Charles H. Paulson is now offering at his Fur Emporium, No. 73 Wood street, an extensive and elegant stock of Fine Furs, for Ladies', Misses' and Gent's wear, at Modest Prices. This stock consists of one of the very choicest varieties, selected with the greatest care by Mr. Paulson. Don't fail to call and examine before going elsewhere.

Fitting Up with An
Immense and elegant assortment of Holiday Goods—Pittock.

Anna Wolfe and Mrs Skerritt, Leak Hagan—photos at Pittock's.

Sunny Bank—the Novel of the season—going off at Pittock's.

Marriata Raivel, Veivail and other Photos, at Pittock's.

Griffith Gaunt, the Novel, can be had at Pittock's.

Stereoscope Views—at Pittock's.

A big stock of Wallets at Pittock's.

Griffith Gaunt and Sunny Bank, and the latest Books at Pittock's.

Read and Reflect.
Gold is below the forties just in time for the workingman to receive the benefit. Cree Brother, 26 Fifth street, is up to the times, are offering a good pair of Drawers for seventy-five cents. A heavy Wool Shirt and shirt or a pair of Drawers for $1 25 worth $2 00. Extra Shetlands at $2 00 worth $4 50. They have a Standard Shirting Flannel that they warrant not to shrink. A good pair of woolen Socks for 25 cents, and everything in gentlemen's wear, at as low prices. They also offer great inducements in Ladies' and Children's fine Hosiery, for the next current, mother prices. These inducements are offered only to the retail buyer. Give them a call and see what they can do for you. 6t

For Gentlemen Only.
Messrs. Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street, (nearly opposite the postoffice,) also under the Mercantile Library, are receiving a large, choice and very desirable stock of Gentlemen's and Youths' Furnishing Goods for fall and winter wear, an elegant stock of goods, new and very reasonable in price. The finest and best fitting Shirts in the city. Undershirts, drawers, Hosiery, Neckties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Umbrellas, etc., etc., all of which are offered at the fast at the lowest cash rates, and are sold at retail for less than any wholesale house in the city. Call and examine. All goods shown with the greatest pleasure.

Great Bargains
In Ladies and Misses' Furs at Fleming's Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street. At this establishment may be seen one of the largest and finest assortment of Ladies and Misses' Furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting of the chief real styles and qualities of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Sable, German Plush Siberian Squirrel, Black and Brown Sable, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Muffs, Caps and Gauntlet Gloves. Also, a large stock of Gents' fine fur Caps, Collars and Gloves. For great bargains go to Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

The Best Medical Authorities.
That is, the Professors of the Pennsylvania College and University of Pennsylvania certify the superiority of Nolen's Standard Cod Liver Oil. It is also indorsed by the medical faculty generally, and in fact its tastelessness and purity sufficient evidence to commend it to the most scrupulous patient. Nolen & Sweeney, Druggists, No. 124 corner Wood and Front street, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists.

A Question Answered.
Why is it that the Pittsburgh China, Glass and Queensware establishment Richard E. Breed, No. 169 Wood street, is filled with customers to the no small chagrin of would-be rival establishments, who cannot understand why "these things will be so." It is because the largest and most magnificent stock of first class house furnishing goods, chinaglass, queensware, silver plated ware, fine cutlery, toilette ornaments, vases, etc., there to contained has been purchased with great judgment, regardless of cost from large experience, and exclusively for cash. This is why all first class goods are sold at this establishment cheaper than any other house in the city.

Envy's Reward.
Notwithstanding the frequent attempts made by designing and envious men of the Dental Profession to elude and influence patients from Dr. G. W. Spencer's office, the run during the past week for his unrivaled Artificial Teeth and chemically pure Laughing Gas, has been in immense being exceeded by any previous week. The following list of ladies and gentlemen is only a partial list of those who have experienced the delights of Laughing Gas this week at his office, No. 251 Penn street, all of whom cheerfully test it that under its administration the most difficult tooth, or any number of them, can be extracted without the slightest pain.

Mrs Joseph Irwin,	Rev I Creath
Mr M McCullough,	Rev Thos Colhour,
Mrs P Meyer,	Dr W Mc ne, Dentist,
Mrs H Sussmen,	Mr W H Sipe,
Miss Barbara,	Mr H Falk,
Miss Mc ie Goldthrop,	Mrs Fee
Miss Minnie Jones,	Mr [illegible] Goodwin,
Miss Isabella Carlon,	Mr Thos W Thomas,
Miss Melissa Kirkpatrick,	Mr S A Starr,
Miss Ella J McKee,	Mr R Pierson,
Miss Sarah Pitcairn,	Mr Jas P Williamson,
Miss Maggie A Armstrong,	Mr W H Chesebro,
Miss Mary Palmer,	Mr M H Hounshelder, e
Miss Maggie McCleary,	Mr T Crompton,
Miss Mary Lynch,	Mr Wm Cook,
Miss Rosa Gorman,	Mr Jas Snyder
Miss Mary Stark,	Mr Wm Powers.
Mrs Thos Cook,	

Life Insurance.
Life Insurance in itself is a subject worthy of the most careful attention of every man who has any dependence upon him for support. What may not a day bring forth? Who can control for us hour the vital principle? While each must die at the unrevealed moment consigned to him by Eternal fiat, yet sometimes has revised a plan by which each may have a competence for the stricken family left behind. In short, Life Insurance is the greatest of all schemes for saving the savings of those of small means. Call and see.

But in addition to establishing the great principle of Life Insurance it is important to point out the most prominent illustration of its benefits. Two points are to be noted. First, safety of the party taking the risk; second, character and amount of benefits assured.

We point with national pride to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, H. M. Brackett, Agent, 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, as the greatest Life Insurance company in the world in respect of meeting the two great qualifications named above. Let us see. Its ability is represented by a cash surplus of seventeen and a half millions of dollars. Where this will stop cannot be conjectured. For instance: On one single day, at one of this Company's offices in New York, one hundred policies were issued to parties applying voluntarily, representing an insurance of over five hundred thousand dollars. The premiums on this sum must have been immense and this is only one office.

But it is summed up in the astounding aggregate of receipts for fiscal year just drawing to a close, which on the closest estimate that can be made, will be between five and six millions of dollars. This sum grows enormously every year, while the payments so accruing (if death of insured parties averages carefully) about one million a year.

At this rate, in connection or for, this Company can offer to do for you a National Banking business.

In regard to amount of benefits, the vast custom of the company answers this. Every careful examiner of the companies in operation makes up his mind in favor of the Mutual Life. Why should it not give large benefits? Its coffers are full. It has no stock-holders but the assured. And now when the stream is wealth flows by an easy channel into its hands, it is as well afford and ought to divide more largely than others. And so it does, as will, in a space of not few years comparatively the assured finds not only in money all returned to him in dividends and his policy paid up in full, but he comes actually to the enjoyment of an annual income in money, in lieu of his paying a premium.

But all this we do all and many other astonishing points of superiority will be furnished to all applicants by Mr. Brackett, the Agent.

Paper Sacks, Paper Sacks.

Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street are now prepared to fill the heaviest orders for their unrivalled Paper and Cotton Sacks, for putting up Wheat and Buckwheat Flour in small bulk from one to fifty pounds. The Paper Sacks manufactured by this firm have never been equalled by any rival house in the United States, and they are now used by all the leading millers throughout the country in preference to all others. They are made of better material, will endure harder usage, are stronger in every way, and are less liable to become soiled. They are sold at the same prices as those made by easter in manufacture, inferior and mid-logs of paper. Two very important considerations. At this season of the year when millers and others are engaged in putting up wheat and buckwheat flour, it will be to their pecuniary advantage to make their sack purchases of Messrs. Godfrey & Clark. A single examination will satisfy the most unbelieving of the entire and absolute superiority in every detail of these sacks over those of other makers.

Druggist's Sundries & Fancy Goods
Bathing Sponges, Extra Fine Flesh Brown Windsor Turtle Oil, Glycerine, Lemon, Sunflower, Violet, Musk Rose, &c. Chas. Abel & Co., corner Wylie and Washington streets.

Tonics.
Fine Edinburg Ale and London Porter. Chas. Abel & Co., corner Wylie and Washington streets.

The Daily Commercial

SOLON ROBINSON'S NOVEL.—Solon Robinson, the veteran Agricultural Editor, has written a novel for the New York Weekly *Tribune*. The publication will commence on the 5th of December.

THE tests required from applicants for commissions by the Board of Officers of the regular army are so trying to the volunteer officers that many of them become discouraged. The feeling on the subject among the candidates is illustrated by a remark of Colonel Brownlow, of Tennessee, that it was wholly useless for a man to apply for examination unless he could walk up to divide a grain of rice into 1,000 rations, and be able to feed a company for a week on the proceeds.

THE Mormons threaten to invade Lowell, Brigham Young said, in a late discourse at Salt Lake: "For the last time I say, in the city of Lowell there were fourteen thousand more females than males in that one city. That is many years ago. They live and die in a single state, and are forgotten. Are they buried in the mansions of their creation, and accomplished the design of their being in filling up the gaps in the earth? No; they have not. Two thousand good, God-fearing men should go there, and take to themselves seven wives a piece."

THE SUSQUEHANNA BRIDGE.—Has bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, was opened on Wednesday, when a locomotive passed over, and on Thursday the first train of regular trains to and from Baltimore are to begin to use it. This superb bridge, nearly two-thirds of a mile in length, is a perfect triumph of engineering skill and of the energy and enterprise of the company by which it was built. Since the work of its construction has been steadily pushed forward, and although the severest test was yet upon it, when it was almost totally wrecked by the tornado of July 25, 1865.

THE Philadelphia *Age*, whose past record is of a still deeper Copperhead type than that of the Chicago *Times* even, is now exceedingly earnest in the new faith. It is in advance of its newly converted brother. The *Age* has already endorsed the nomination and election of a negro to office, as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, It says: "For our own part we heartily indorse the nomination. We believe that the color of the skin is no badge of slavery, and if a man is qualified by education to hold the ballot, he has a God-given right to hold it. The negro, we hear, is a man of sense and sagacity, and will do no discredit to the State."

WASHINGTON RACES.—Speaking of the Washington races, a correspondent says: The assemblage of liveried equipages was very brilliant, and were occupied by some of the first ladies in the city. Among those present were Postmaster General Randall, Gen. Grant, a sprinkling of Congressmen, and the British and French Ministers, the former of whom attended on the ground mounted, and attended by a cavalcade of attaches. The Marquis de Montholon drove himself to the course in a spanking pair, and was accompanied by several of the ladies of the Legation. All distinguished on the turf were accommodated upon the Judges' stand, and were delighted with the trial.

IT is a curious fact connected with deep mining, that from the hours of twelve at night and three in the morning the distroing influences of the atmosphere to perform obtain increased activity. At that time it is observed that water falls from places where none is observable during the day. The volume in the well is perceptibly increased, and miners in charged with gases which often prevent the light from burning, and the use of open lights and rocks are observed to fall from the tops of the roof. The cause of this increased activity is attributed to the diurnal motion of the earth or other causes, it is worthy the attention of the curious.

CATS MILK.—At a recent meeting at the Academy of Science, in Paris one of its members, Mr. Lefeuglen, distributed a pamphlet supporting an analysis of the milk of a cat, and proved that it possesses extraordinary restorative qualities. It would, he argued, be found of great value in the case of delicate children. Two or three queries naturally suggest themselves: Are cats to be raised and tended like sows? And will the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be deemed a sufficient quantity for a daily dose or beverage, and how many cats would be required to furnish a quart of milk? In these, a fourth question might not be improperly added, if the new beverage is generally adopted, what is to become of all the kittens?

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—On yesterday an old colored man, bending under the weight of years, and supporting himself with a walking cane, made his way into our office to let the editor know that he had lately one with the extreme felicity of marrying a young wife. We looked at his license, issued by the Clerk of our Hastings County, from which it appeared that he was one hundred and fifteen years of age and his wife thirty. His name is Edward Lipscomb, a free negro, he was born in Virginia, was born in King William county, Virginia. His wife's name is named Jennie Edwards, and is a native of Danville, in the same State. Mutual affection, love, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and the happy couple soon entered in this place. Upon questioning the old man we found that his wife was sixty-nine instead of thirty years of age. The old man's explanation was that she was "thirty years in the gospel," and that her age was put down young in the license. We hope the happy both live to enjoy a long life.—*Danville (Ga.) Register.*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Two young officers of the household of the Prince of Higo, a potentiate of the Japanese Empire, are sojourning in New York.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: We have a report here that a number of prominent radicals had a consultation together on the 20th inst., at which articles of impeachment against the President were prepared. They are to be submitted to a caucus of Republican members of Congress to be held on the evening of the meeting of Congress. The names of the parties intending this movement in Philadelphia will be furnished in due time.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is informed that the reports of hostility on the part of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are without foundation. The country adjacent to the Smoky Hill route is perfectly safe for travellers.

The case of the alleged privateer Meteor was up before Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court, New York, Thursday, on a *pro forma* discussion as to fixing a day for hearing the arguments in connection with Judge Betts's decision condemning the vessel. The United States District Attorney was in favor of letting the case go at once, while counsel in the Court, to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Wearing, too. This will, in all probability, be the course adopted.

The liquor prohibition question will go strongly in municipal affairs in Boston on this election. The Republican nominee for Mayor is a prohibitionist, but is understood to be pledged to let the liquor question alone. The Democratic candidate is a leading rumseller in practice, but favorable in the license law. Both men are of superior ability and character.

A dastardly outrage was seized on Wednesday in Williamsburg, New York, where apparently another shrewd scheme was going on to outwit the law. The still and distillery are kept in a seemingly unfinished condition, and the ownership intimate that they will take out a license as soon as they finish repairing their establishment. The officers discovered a still in full blast about four o'clock in the morning, and arrested the proprietors.

A Detroit special to the *World* says: It has transpired here that a prominent and old established drug house in New York has seemingly made the victim of several just such swindles within the past few months as that which has been discovered in Boston. In the last swindle, or attempt, upon the New York firm, the party not only bought goods while in the city, but ordered further shipments at almost every point or six route to the West, thus running up a bill for thousands of dollars, which, but for the sharpness of the firm in following up the goods, would have been lost, as were thousands in similar cases preceding it. The object was to get the goods, sell out quickly, pocket the money and decamp. In other words, a second edition of the Boston game.

A *Herald's* Washington special says: The investigation going on by the Retrenchment Committee has developed facts which implicate parties occupying high influential positions under the Government in cotton frauds. A great deal of fraud, more than at first supposed, has been perpetrated in the eastern and citizens of the South by the cotton agents. It appears that these agents were in the habit of contracting large quantities of cotton, the name of the Government, which, after receiving in their possession for a little time, would turn it over to an outside party who sold it and divided the proceeds with the agents. Another game which was carried on to extensive ly by these men was to release the cotton upon the payment of a handsome bonus.

In St. Louis, Thursday night, the Stephens Wing of the Fenians in mass meeting at their headquarters, adopted resolutions re-affirming confidence in Stephens, and condemning another movement on Canada as a waste of blood and material, warning their brethren against any further appeals in behalf of their condemned brethren in Canadian prisons, on the ground that nothing can be done in time to save them, and expressing the belief that England dare not execute the sentence of the Canadian Courts, but if she does, their only hope of success is retaliation and establishing Irish nationality is prompt and energetic co-operation with their Irish brethren on Irish soil, and to this end they urge immediate organization and bountiful contributions of money and arms.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Minerals for the Paris Exhibition—Protest Against the Appointment of Bigler.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—Three thousand mineral specimens have been collected for the Paris exposition of next year. The project for sending a section of the big tree of Calaveras has been postponed.

The following message, signed by Gov. Low, the State Comptroller, the Attorney, Attorney General McCulloch, and Adjutant General Thaus, was transmitted by telegram to day to the California delegation in Washington:

"The appointment of John Bigler as Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district will be strongly disbeleful to all Union men. Cannot the President be induced to rescind it? If he will not, previous to the Secretary of the Treasury to delay the organization of affairs under Bigler. Any other appointment for the district will be satisfactory, as none but rebels will serve under Bigler."

FROM MONTREAL.

Trouble with the United States—Floods —Arrival of General Averill, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, C. E., November 23.—Dispatches received here by the Governor General from England, show that the possibility of trouble with the United States renders increased vigilance indispensable on the part of the Canadian authorities.

Heavy rains have prevailed in the eastern townships, causing disastrous floods.

General Averill, the newly appointed United States Consul, has arrived.

H. McIver, a prominent citizen of this place, has been arrested on a charge of committing extensive forgeries.

The imports last week were $5,395 less than for the same week in 1865. The exports for October exhibited a slight increase over last year.

THE TRIAL, November 24.—Several witnesses made to-day why the Fenians shot and killed the Fifth street shell. One fellow-Fenian fisher shell was fired at a target 2,000 yards distant, composed of eight-inch armor plates and eighteen inch teak backing. The shell went through the iron and teak, setting fire to the latter, causing more destruction than a solid shot would have effected. Another series of experiments will be made next week.

The Crown authorities have decided that the Fenian prisoners confined at Bidford shall be removed to Sweetsburg for trial. There is not a much bitter feeling manifested by the citizens of Canada East toward the Fenians as one eighteen inch teak the Upper Province. There is meets with in the Upper Province. There is great excitement among the lower classes to know the fate of the Fenians. The authorities are of the opinion that the prisoners will be tried by a jury composed of their countrymen.

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FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Model Moral Philosopher—Fitzhugh Lee—Ortega—Arrival of Emigrants.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Admiral Rapaee Semmes, late of the rebel navy, has accepted the Chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria.

General Custaphy Lee, nephew of General Lee, has arrived here, *en route* to Texas, for his health.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says editorially that Ortega said whilst at Galveston, *en route* to the Rio Grande, that he was in constant communication with the Liberals in the interior, and that they were in fact friendly to him and his Mexican projects.

The ship Joanna, arrived from Bremen, with one hundred and fifty emigrants. This is the second cargo of emigrants this season.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Conservative Soldiers' Club.

They Favor Impartial Suffrage.

Southern Men not so Confident of Amnesty.

Pardoning Power to be Repealed

Fearful of a Financial Crash.

Tariff Bill to be Forced Through Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

Soldiers Favor Suffrage.

The Conservative Soldiers' Club here held a meeting last night, and passed a resolution in favor of impartial suffrage, and requesting conservative journalism to support it. A committee was appointed to present the resolution to the President, coupled with one requesting him to appoint soldiers to the local offices of this district.

Amnesty.

The Southern men who have been urging on the President the policy of issuing a proclamation of amnesty are not so confident now as they were last week that one will be issued. The President has already commended the writing of his annual message, and finds no time to listen to the views of the parties who have been urging this step on him.

Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting.

The extraordinary prolonged Cabinet meeting on yesterday has been the cause of the livelyest speculation here, and the most close adherence has been kept with regard to it. It is learned, however, that it did not take place on any of the important home questions. And the opinion is general that a new and sudden phase of the Mexican imbroglio was under consideration. Beyond this simple fact, nothing is authoritatively known.

The Pardoning Power.

A bill has been prepared and will be introduced during the first week of the session, repealing the act of July 17th, 1862, which empowers the President to grant fuller conditional pardons to persons engaged in the rebellion. If this law is repealed, the Executive will be limited to the constitutional prerogative of pardoning under after full amnesty has been proclaimed.

Financiers Fearful of a Crash.

Bankers and brokers and others have been telegraphing to the Secretary of the Treasury, not to make a temporary tight money market a pretext for withdrawing the Government deposits in the hands of the National banks on the ground that a financial crash will surely follow. It is said to-day that only ten millions instead of twenty has been called for, and that no alarm prevails in financial circles.

Important Dispatches.

The State Department sent away this afternoon a voluminous foreign mail for to-morrow's European steamer. The greater part went to the American Minister, Paris.

General Grant.

General Grant was again to-day in conference with the President, and afterwards with two or three members of the Cabinet.

The Protection interests have combined to force through the Senate immediately upon the meeting of Congress, the tariff bill passed by the House at the last session.

The Special Commissioner of Revenue.

The special commissioner of revenue, Mr. Wells, is now engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme for the rigid equalization of our internal and external taxes, and a simplification of the internal revenue system.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 23.

QUALIFIED SUFFRAGE.

The Conservative Army and Navy Unions, at their meeting last night, after a warm discussion, passed by a two-third vote, a series of resolutions declaring that the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment ought to be rejected, and that universal suffrage is inexpedient. This is clearly the duty of the conservative people throughout the country, to speak to the Northern and middle States in favor of the extension of the negro on such qualified basis as may be deemed proper for the public safety.

CONVERSION OF BONDS.

Secretary McCulloch denies that he is contemplating a larger number of bonds this week than were converted last week, and says there is no cause to apprehend a stringency of the money market. He will ask Congress to give him power to sell gold for bonds at such times when their price is very high, and to redeem other kinds of bonds when the market is low.

DEATH OF AN OLD CHIEF.

Admiral French or Forrest, formerly of the United States Navy, and late of the Confederate Navy, died here yesterday, in the seventy first year of his age.

COLLECTOR AT PHILADELPHIA.

Joseph Severns has filed his bonds as Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, and will at once enter upon his official duties.

THE FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a conversation with a friend, to-day, said, that the disbursements of the New York money market, was not in consequence of any stringency that has been done in relation to the finances.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The President has directed the remission of a fine of $5,000, which was imposed upon Robert C. Clark, in August, 1865, by the United States Court of the Northern District of New York upon conviction of being accessory to smuggling. The fine is remitted upon the recommendation of Hon. Roscoe Conkling and others.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs from the 10th to 17th inst., are as follows: Boston, $371,278; New York, $1,983,289; Baltimore, $120,240; New Orleans, $19,000; Philadelphia, $70,000. On the 19th they were $192,918, and at San Francisco from the 20th to the 27th ult., $97,000.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Treasurer Spinner received to-day a letter from a party signing himself "Repentance," enclosing a ten dollar bill as being due the Government.

MEETING OF CLERKS.

A meeting of clerks of the Treasury Department was held to-day to prepare a memorial to Congress for an increase of compensation. A meeting of clerks representing the different bureaus of the War Department was held this evening for a similar purpose. They claim that the present salaries are inadequate to the increased prices and find fewer leaves of absence than any other clerks. The increased expense of living is the chief argument of these gentlemen for an increase of salary.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Model Moral Philosopher—Fitzhugh Lee—Ortega—Arrival of Emigrants.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Admiral Rapaee Semmes, late of the rebel navy, has accepted the Chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria.

General Custaphy Lee, nephew of General Lee, has arrived here, *en route* to Texas, for his health.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says editorially that Ortega said whilst at Galveston, *en route* to the Rio Grande, that he was in constant communication with the Liberals in the interior, and that they were in fact friendly to him and his Mexican projects.

The ship Joanna, arrived from Bremen, with one hundred and fifty emigrants. This is the second cargo of emigrants this season.

BY THE CABLE.

Our Relations with England

Seizure of Fenian Arms

A NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Mexican Question.

Speculations of the Paris Papers.

Latest English Market Reports.

Our Relations with England.

LONDON, November 22—P. M.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the relations between England and the United States will soon be settled.

Seizure of Fenian Arms.

LONDON, November 22—P. M.—A large quantity of arms, designed for the use of the Fenians, was seized on board a Liverpool bound steamer at Cork.

LONDON, Friday noon, November 23.—A schooner was seized to-day by the Government authorities at Cork, on suspicion of having Fenian arms on board.

Palmre.

Borgen, an Irish contractor, has suspended payment. His liabilities are estimated at a million sterling, but his assets are considered good.

Austrian Loan.

LONDON, November 22.—There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several million pounds sterling will soon be placed in the market.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, November 22.—The United States steamer Feolle left Southampton yesterday to join the squadron at Lisbon

LONDON, November 23.—It is reported that the steamship Great Eastern will begin to make regular trips between New York and Brest early in March.

The Mexican Question.

PARIS, November 23.—*La Patrie* this morning editorially admits that the departure of Maximilian from Mexico is likely to take place at any moment, if it has not already been accomplished.

The Pardoning Power.

Le Temps says the French will quit Mexico speedily and altogether.

The Monitor maintains silence on the Mexican question.

Together Coming.

VIENNA, November 22.—Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian navy, left Vienna yesterday for the United States. He will go direct to New York.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 21.—Consols are quoted at 90¾ for money. United States 5-20's, 70½; Illinois Central shares, 78½; Erie Railway shares, 50¾.

LONDON, November 22, P. M.—Consols closed at 90 for money. The following are the latest prices for American securities: Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 50½; United States 5-20's, 70¼.

LONDON, November 22.—Noon.—The money market is quiet and steady at 3 per cent. Consols are steady at 90¾ for money and for account. Bonds are dull and steady at bid, for middling qualities. Quotations were not very heavy, and the sales for the week do not foot up over 60,000 bales. To-day the market shows some improvement and prices have an advancing tendency. Middling uplands are quoted this morning at 11¾d., and sales to-day promise to reach 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs continue to advance, and the market to-day is still firmer. Corn is quoted this morning at 49s.

LIVERPOOL, November 22, P. M.—Cotton has been quite active to day, with sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firm and tending upward. Petroleum dull and prices have declined 1s2d. Refined closed at 1s2d.

Provisions quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, November 22, noon.—The market for Cotton opened firmer, but closed dull, with day's sales of 10,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged, middling uplands 11¾.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn is held for an advance. Provisions quiet.

INTERESTING WAR STATISTICS.

Provost Marshal General's Report.

The report of this officer, which has just appeared, is full of interesting matter. The total enrollment under the act of March (the year is not given) was, in the loyal States, 2,674,063 men, not including 1,000,000 then under action. Under the Bureau 1,120,000 men were called for, but of these only 46,342 were drafted. The Bureau was organized, 1,556,932 cost $31 01 per man. The deserters arrested and returned to the army during the period of service, 161,000, or about 8 per cent.

The commutation fund, derived from the draft, amounted to $2,975,832 19, of which $1,752,000 was paid to the States, leaving a balance of $1,223,832 19. Yet the general ratio of New England to that of the ratio of Massachusetts to that of Illinois, 1 to 3. In Indiana, 1 to 4. In the State of Maine 1 to 5. In the West, where large cities are few, the average is 1 to 10.

It is probable that a more minute examination of the statistics of the army than has yet been made will show that the ratio of desertion to be a crime of foreign, rather than native birth. In this connection it is observed that the men who forsook their colors were Americans, a proportion circumstance that the great mass of foreign troops were found in the ranks of the regulars. In general, the manufacturing States, as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey are high in the column of desertion, and this result is to be attributed to the fact that the large cities are filled with towns and cities, but to the necessity that these towns and cities are crowded with foreigners. The more spendable and industrious part of this population, that is, the foreigners, volunteered into the troops; but with these were mixed a vast number of adventurers, unworthy of any country, to be had, on examination, that they were more disposed to feed in the large cities, and embraced in larger proportion of the regulars. The regular service did not secure that noble class of citizens who volunteered in the war, and State patriotism poured into the volunteer organizations.

The casualties in the entire military force of the nation during the war of the rebellion, as shown by the returns in the adjutant general's reports, have been compiled, showing, among the commissioned officers, and 6,868 enlisted men killed in action, and 2,261 commissioned officers and 19,203 enlisted men died from disease or accident, making an aggregate of 29,332 officers and men of the army who lost their lives in service.

From carefully prepared tables, it appears the proportion per thousand of deaths among the whole force of the army furnished to the mortality list was as follows: Connecticut, 16.39; Maine, 16.77; Massachusetts, 17.32; New Hampshire, 23.33; Connecticut, 35.18; New York, 17.33; New Jersey, 17.33; Pennsylvania, 17.75; Delaware, 25.63; Maryland, 17.01; District of Columbia, 5.62; Ohio, 20.05; Indiana, 30.01; Illinois, 30.01; Michigan, 27.89; Wisconsin, 25.16; Minnesota, 25.35; Iowa, 41.16; Kansas, 61.01; California, 24.01; Oregon, 24.89; Kentucky, 25.16; Missouri, 21.74.

The general average for the groups of States was as follows: New England States, 44.76; Middle States, 37.76; Loyal States (general rate), 39.16; Border States, 52.16; Rebel States, 58.81.

The report says:

As an explanation of the superior battle mortality of the Northern section of the country I suggest the fact that this region being far removed from the seat of war, it was not necessary for any portion of the troops raised in it to remain at home on garrison duty, and they were therefore kept under constantly at the front. Hence also, at least in part, the high rate of disease in under other heads of mortality resulting in an equal manner from fluid service, such as deaths by diseases and disabilities consequent.

A remarkable exception of the rule above noted is Kansas, which was a frontier State during nearly the whole period of the war. Nevertheless, shows the highest battle mortality of the table. By the population of Kansas is a peculiarly pugnacious one, rendered such by its origin and history. The same suggestion may be made in explanation of the high fighting rate exhibited by the Kentuckians. Kentucky is the State of the Boone's and Kenton's and Logan's and Clay's, and the Kentuckians have always been a fighting people.

The report says: "The number of the superior battle mortality of the Northern section

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

MR. DAVID A. WELLS.

It has been stated in a dispatch from Washington, that Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, the Commissioner of Revenue, has been for some time preparing a report, to be submitted to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of the principle of free trade and opposed to the doctrine of Protection.

We are almost confident that, although this report has been frequently repeated, it cannot be true. Mr. WELLS, in company with a numerous party of gentlemen, including acting Vice President FOSTER and several other representatives in Congress, recently visited our city, with the view of obtaining a better acquaintance with the question of revenue and taxation, as elucidated in the great school of experience. On that occasion, at a supper, Mr. WELLS spoke briefly to a toast coupling him and his office with the decision of Protection to American Industry, and in the course of his speech he said that, if he knew himself, every sentiment of his heart, every impulse of his nature, and all the convictions of his mind were in favor of Protection to American Industry. We need not say with what satisfaction a declaration so unreserved as this was received by the company to whom it was addressed—a company, we will say, that embraced more experience and intelligence on the question of revenue and protection that is often seen.

Now it is for this reason we say we do not credit the rumor that Mr. WELLS is engaged in preparing a report in the interest of free trade. We will not believe he is preparing a report, or anything, not in the interest of Protection; for the above declaration was so emphatic and recent that it forbids such a conclusion.

We shall look with some interest for a positive denial of this rumor, for we cannot help believing that it does Mr. WELLS great injustice. If true, it would fill the real friends of the country with alarm.

AMNESTY TO REBELS FOR SUFFRAGE TO NEGROES.

"Dicker" is a colloquial term, among the Down-east Yankees, to signify the small traffic among neighbors, or the exchange, by barter, of produce for goods at a little country store. It means about the same as the expression, "truck for truck," as the rural parishioner said to his minister, when he brought him "garden sauce" in lieu of his stipend. But neither the term nor the thing is becoming in important transactions. It would be a severe sarcasm on a negotiation between nations to call it a dicker. And it would be no credit to any policy, to stand upon the same grounds. Compromise is a word, rendered at least respectable, by usage in political matters. But even compromise has its limits, raised by considerations of right and justice. When these considerations are ignored, and policy is proposed irrespective of them on the naked ground of a quid for a quo, it is dicker, and may as well be called by that name.

We do not propose this morning to discuss the subject indicated by the head of this article, which has strangely, in some way, got itself before the public eye. We are at a loss to conjecture on what authority, or on what ground, the proposition has originated, that the United States Government should barter a universal amnesty to the late rebels, in exchange for the admission of the negroes, in the several States lately in secession, to immediate and universal suffrage. We have not seen any indication of the thing, or of anything like it, in the action of the Government thus far. Nor do we discover anything of the sort in the platform, or the aspirations, or the necessities of the Republican party. We equally fail to see anything in the principles and mode, with which the Government has hitherto conducted its policy, in relation to the rebellion and those engaged in it, to warrant the supposition that it would now descend to the prose of a dicker, or seek to compass the ends of right and justice, which are within its reach by more becoming methods.

Were we to indulge conjecture as to the source of the proposal referred to, we should take the liberty of guessing—the Yankee prerogative—*first*, that it was suggested by some one who entertained exaggerated ideas of the importance of universal negro suffrage; or, *secondly*, by some one who wished, at any price, or in any way, to exempt the political leaders of the rebellion from their responsibility to the demands of justice; or, *thirdly*, by some one who wished to evade and totally frustrate the Constitutional Amendment, both with regard to the disfranchisement of the leading rebels, and to the matter of unequal representative, to say nothing of the rebel debt and other matters contemplated in the Amendment. And, we may add, that our conjectures derive some credibility from the fact, that the proposed barter is favored and the Amendment opposed, with the most energy, by persons and classes justly regarded as the extremists in the two great parties—say the YOUNG PHILLIPS class on the one extreme and the Chicago *Times* class on the opposite extreme.

We do not, as we have said, go into the discussion of the proposed exchange itself. We abstain, not because of any diffidence or embarrassment apprehended in seeing that there is no logical, visible or real propriety in connecting amnesty and suffrage, or in offsetting the one with the other, in the way proposed; but, because we have no evidence of the proposition being the suggestion or wish of the loyal people as represented in the Republican party. On the contrary, it would imply the abandonment of their platform immediately after the election, in which the people formally and enthusiastically indorsed it; and it would be an absurd admission of the boasted dead-lock, put upon the process of Amendment by the mere clamor of rebels and Democrats, while the Amendment itself has not been acted on by a half dozen States. For these reasons and others, we do not overlay time on the dicker proposed, and we have confidence in Congress and the Government, that it will not meet with consideration at their hands.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE.

Our friendly interest in the Southern States leads us to notice everything that can give us any insight into their real condition, or encourage any hopes of their improvement. With this view we have read the address of the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, before the State Agricultural Society of Virginia, in which he treats of the subject of land, labor and money, in connection with the agricultural interests of the State.

There is a good deal of incidental matter interwoven with the subject, and a number of fancies expressed upon it, that do not accord with our views, but it also embraces many observations of practical utility. We do not agree with Mr. NEWTON in his opposition to the dividing of large estates into small farms, nor sympathise in his romantic veneration for "the old halls of hospitality" and the "patrimonial oaks" that inclose them, nor do we accord correctness to his comparison of dignified, manly, practical GEORGE WASHINGTON with Sir ROGER DE COVERLY, nor are we gifted to see the force of the logic which declares that if the present popula tion of the States were made subject to the small farm system "not only would the ancient halls of hospitality be deserted, but three-fourths of the territory would become a howling wilderness, inhabited only by beasts of prey or of the chase."

Still he utters a good many sound sentiments on the land question, encouraging the use of machinery in farming and careful cultivation of the soil. As to *labor*, we are gratified to observe that he decidedly, for good reasons stated, prefers American laborers to foreign, and the *Virginia negro* to all others. For them he recommends fair treatment, sufficient and prompt pay, and patience, in employer and employed, under the inconveniences incident to the transition state. This is all good. As to *money*, he is perplexed, but not despondent. There is little of the article in Virginia. We cannot help them with our counsel, in this difficulty. Industry and economy, and justice between land owners and laborers, will in time give relief.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS.

A number of libellous statements discreditable to the war record of the "Old Bay State," are refuted, if not silenced by the official report of the Provost Marshal General. From this the following items are taken. The Government called, at different times, for 159,095 men from Massachusetts. These were promptly furnished. It furnished in addition 10,000 beyond the number called for, making over 155,000 in all. These were all white men, except 3,966. Another item shows the spirit of Massachusetts. Of 1,202 soldiers, voluntarily supplied by persons not subject to draft or military duty in the United States, 886, nearly half, were supplied from that State.

GOV. WORTH'S PLAN.

It is natural that the Governor of the State of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, should have something to say about the negroes, especially as they are now no longer slaves. It is not often, however, that a Governor, on such an occasion, indulges in facetiousness to any great extent, or in other frivolity. We can hardly attribute to anything else, his proposition, to send from the State all the negro population and to distribute them in the North, giving the forward anti-slavery State of Massachusetts, her "BENJAMIN'S portion" of them, the traveling expenses of the migratory host being paid by the General Government.

We have heard of an enraged gentleman throwing his boots at a company of caterwauling cats that disturbed his slumbers, and finding himself, the next morning, put to some inconvenience by the operation. Governor WORTH'S plan, for disposing of the negro question and the negroes, is of the same sort, in its scope, without being half as sure of successful accomplishment. It would be a nice question to decide, which would be the greater loser by the plan, the negroes or North Carolina. Bared to the negroes, as one result, must have closed one of the Governor's eyes, and resentment to the North, in the terms of their freedom, must have blackened the other, and hence, with the blindness of SAMPSON, though happily without his strength, he is grop ing about for the pillars of the State, and preparing to implement up at them to pull the structure

SENT HOME.

The Report of the Provost Marshal General shows the enormous number of over 76,000 deserters from our armies, who were returned to it under arrest or under the amnesty offered by Mr. LINCOLN. This, though a large number, was not equal to that in the Southern army, if we believe the statement made at one time by Mr. DAVIS, in an official document.

A large proportion of our deserters were connected with regiments from the large Northern cities, where the temptations to business or dissipation in spite of military duty were greatest. Many of these men, after being

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

THE FUTURE.

Sermon, Preached by Dr James Brown, Pastor of the First Independent Congregational Church, St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

"And I saw an Angel come down from Heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold of the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bind him a thousand years." Rev. 20: 1, 2, 3.

As is usual in times of commotion among the nations of the world, the attention of many thoughtful students of prophecy, is been directed to the inspired volume; id the inquiry is eagerly and earnestly made, "How long shall it be to the end of ese wonders, and what shall be the end these things?"

Such is the feeling, which actuates multitudes in the present day, when looking er the field of the world, and viewing ith sadness, the carnage, and desolation d death, which have taken place in the istant and different parts of the earth, using bitter lamentation and wo to proed from many homes made desolate by e strife and carnage of war.

It is only a few years ago, that many ell meaning men thought that civilizaon and intelli ence had made such proress among mankind that they would not ostly draw the sword, but could refer ll differences that might occur among en to the arbitrament of National Counls, and hearken to the voice of reason, nd submit to her equitable decisions in ll things. But as time wore on, events oreseen have taken place, to show how allacious were the hopes and expectaonsof those earnest lovers of peace. The in and bustle of war, have swept over many lands, carrying into the eternal orld multitudes of our race who little thought such would be their end.

But now that invisible music has died way in the distance, and the cannon as ceased to send forth its deafening oars, we are prepared to ruminate on the errible conflict through which we have assed, and listen with profound awe, as he storm which has passed over the Eastn Continent has died away, and there is least a temporary lull in the political eavens, to hear what will next interrupt he stillness of the hour.

Cholera, too, which so rapidly traversal ea and land, spanning the world in its fearul work of destruction and death, has in a great measure subsided, and our cities, as if in the hallow of Jehovah's hand, have been wonderfully preserved from its fearful ravages, while all around us it has elected its victims from nearly all of the populous cities of the continent. We are now, therefore, in an attitude suitable for entering into the inquiry of the prophet, "What shall be the end of these things?"

It is certain that we can know nothing of the future but what God has seen proper o reveal in His own word. The wisest of men, unInstructed and unenlightened by he scriptures, are as ignorant as the greatst simpleton about the events which will take place among the nations of the earth. It is only by the Word of God that we can know anything of the future, and it is only by a careful study of prophecy, comparing scripture with scripture, that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of what it reveals. The prophecies are purposely couched in symbolic or figurative language, in order that they may become a subject of study and research; not that we may abandon all inquiry, because they are obscure and difficult to be understood; but rather to excite our attention and induce a prayerful and attentive study of them. This appears from the blessing pronounced upon those who read and hear, and keep the sayings of this book. Now, reading and hearing is in order to understanding, a privilege which we cannot be profited by what we read and hear. We are, therefore, given the most ample encouragement to study and understand what God has seen proper to make known in regard to the future of our world, and what he has in store for this world and them that dwell therein.

It is now generally believed by professing Christians that the dispensation under which we live will terminate in a universal conversion of the nations to Christianity; that Jews and Gentiles will be brought to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, and that such language as the prophet uses when he says, "The knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea," will have its verification on or before the termination of this dispensation; also that universal peace, truth, and righteousness will then prevail on the earth. This is the hope and earnest expectation of many devoted professors of the Gospel.

Upon none of this sentiment, so generally received, do I intend to touch on this occasion, but to call your attention to what is said in the Apostles' writings, which have reference to the future. In the Apostles' writings, which have reference to the future. In the Apostles' writings, which have reference to the future. In

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, November 23, 1866.

The discount market grows closer, and the scrutiny of paper offered becomes more and more rigid. The amount of discounts to-day was very light, and only customer paper received any favors. Local stocks are very quiet, but maintain their usual price. There are few shares of any of our first-class local securities on the market, and no quotable changes have occurred recently.

—The noon quotations of the New York Stock Board, as received at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms, show another tumble in the entire list. Railways particularly suffered:

Gold	138½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112½
" 5-20's 1862	108
" 5-20's '65	106¾
" " new issues, 1865	107
" 10s series 7-30's	101
" 7s and 7-10's 7-30's	106
Michigan Southern	77½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	77¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	101½
Erie	64¾
W. U. Telegraph	35¾
Quicksilver and Coal	5¾
Chicago and Northwestern	30
Scrip	25½
Quarry Hill	8¾
Canton	34
Beaufort	5¾
Rocky Mountain	2
Caribou	100

—The *Herald* of yesterday morning says: It is unnecessary to speculate as to whether bottom has been touched, or how fast the recovery may take place. Stocks are doubtless a better purchase than sale for those who intend to hold them for forty eight hours, and a rapid movement will in all probability follow this depression; but while the present feeling of uncertainty prevails few will run counter to it, and not until there is a sudden and unlooked for turn of two or three of the speculative shares will the street awaken to a consciousness that the "bull" element is still supreme.

The decline which has taken place in railroad shares during the last fortnight is shown by the following comparison of the closing prices at the first regular board on the undermentioned dates:

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 21.	Lower.
New York Central	122	110½	11½
Erie	72¾	64¾	8
Reading	116½	114	2½
Michigan Central	93	87½	5½
Michigan Southern	93¾	83	10¾
Illinois Central	123	114	9
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	81¾	8¾
Northwestern	37	31	6
Northwestern preferred	80	71	6
Fort Wayne	110¾	100¾	10
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	30¾	4
Cumberland	48	43	5
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	107½	101½	6
Quicksilver	7¾	5¾	2
Mariposa preferred	30	21	9
Pacific Mail	197	180	17
Western Union Telegraph	41¾	35¾	6
Canton	37	34	3
Maryland Coal	28	25	3
Pittsburgh Coal	5¾	5	¾
Pittsburgh Petroleum	2¾	2	¾
Caribou	102	100	2

—The gold market experienced a further weakening, and after opening at 1 41 declined steadily to 1 40 at half-past three, and at four o'clock it was quoted at 139½. Loans were generally made without interest. The premium has declined so rapidly of late that it must soon react, as at the present rate of speed downward it would reach par in a month; and, as it is not likely that the country will be in a position to resume specie payment for some years to come, the decline is excessive, and in proportion as it is so will be the strength of the rebound. The monthly range of the market since the suspension is thus shown:

	1862— Highest.	Lowest.	1863— Highest.	Lowest.	1864— Highest.	Lowest.
January	105	100	153½	135½	187½	157½
February	104	102	172¾	153½	191	174¾
March	107	102½	174¾	167	187½	167½
April	102	101	157¾	145¾	187	167½
May	104	102	149¾	140	190	168
June	109	103	148¾	138¾	198½	182
July	122	103	138	128	200	182
August	118	112	129½	127	240¾	231½
September	124	114	143	126½	240¾	186
October	137	124	166¾	140	247½	189
November	148	144	173	160	244	206
December	150	134	172	145	214	171½

	1865— Highest.	Lowest.	1866— Highest.	Lowest.
January	204½	178	144¾	132¾
February	218	192¾	141¾	140
March	210	198	153¾	141
April	180	141	152¾	121
May	169	134	148¾	123
June	143½	125¾	168¾	145¾
July	148	135	168¾	147
August	149¾	142	165¾	145
September	148¾	135	145¾	145¾
October	149	141¾	145¾	145¾
November	144¾	140	145¾	—
December	148¾	144¾	—	—

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

Business was not very active yesterday. The sales were to meet the immediate wants of consumers. The unsettled state of the market in the Western cities has caused buyers to hold off or to purchase sparingly; the supply of produce being ample for all purposes. The receipts during the last two days have fallen off. Yesterday's receipts of flour amounted to but parcels, whilst for the past two days 900 barrels comprise the entire lot. On the landings a fair amount of activity was perceptible. The quickest come in from the Ohio canal was in good time, arriving at Cincinnati at noon. The far-famed Kenton is announced for New Orleans. She will have dispatch. The new packet Goodale is fast for the trade to St. Louis. She is announced for this afternoon. The fine steamer Camelia leaves to-day for Nashville. The Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Derry Eagle. She leaves at noon, as usual. The packet Moore left for Portsmouth with a good trip. The river to Ohio City continues in good navigable order. Boats arrive and depart daily. Below are the sales last canal mentioned:

DRIED FRUIT—The market contains a good supply, with a fair amount of receipts. Sales 22 sacks Peaches at 9c ₱ lb. Apples—Sales in sacks at 9 @ 10 ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices have undergone no change.

CHEESE—The receipts have been in certain right for some days. Yesterday they reached 20 boxes. Sales 36 boxes W. R. at 16@17c; Goshen in boxes at 19@20c; sales New York Factory at 20c; English Dairy 18c.

POTATOES—Our market contains a large supply of the various descriptions; sales 110 barrels Peach Blows at $2 75@3.

PICKLES—We note regular sales in vinegar at $1 ₱ 100, and pay for packages.

LARD—The market remains dull; sales 10 bbls. City Leaf at the. and country at 13c.

CANNED TOMATOES—Sales 2½ lb. cans at $3 ₱ doz; 3 ₱ lb. $3 25.

APPLES—The market continues to be well supplied; yesterday's receipts were 1216 barrels; sales 310 bbls, in lots, at $1 75@3 25 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

SALT IN OIL—Dull; sales were confined to lots to meet the wants of the city trade; 30 bbls No. 1, at $1 35@1 35, and 10 bbls. No. 2, at $1 15 ₱ gallon.

EGGS—Market very firm, with an active export demand; sales 17 bbls at 37@38c.

SORGHUM—We note sales of 17 barrels at 65c ₱ gall.

GROCERIES—Market may be quoted dull, owing to decline in Gold, but prices are still firm. We quote: Coffee, fair, 22c; prime 24c. Sugar—Crushed, 14@15c; Porto Rico, 13¾@14½; do. Crushed, 17½c. A Coffee 19½c. B 18½c. Rice, 11c. Molasses, 80c. Syrup 65@ 70 for choice; refining, 50@55c.

FEED—Was in good demand for the various descriptions; sales 3 tons chopped barley at $2 25 ₱ cwt.

HOMINY—We note a sale of 20 bbls Pearl at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

TIMBER—We note a sale of 4 rafts square timber at 12c ₱ cubic foot.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; sales were made at various prices; we note the following: 11 packages roll at 30c; 4 do. 32c inferior so'd at various prices.

EGGS—The market since our last has presented but few changes worthy of notice; holders appear to have made up their minds to make no further concessions in order to effect sales; receipts now nominally the same as for some days; sales 250 bbls spring wheat at $2 50@12 50@12 50 ₱ bbl; 50 do. Jenkins's Lily at $13 ₱ bbl; Jenkins's Best do. Lodi is held at $13.

GRAIN—Receipts, 4 car loads and 1,500 bushels; sales 1 car No. 1 spring at $2 62. Sales of lots, comprising 700 bushels, at $2 60. Corn—receipts 1 car load and 12 sacks; sales 1 car old, delivered, at $1 10; 100 bushels do at $1 06; new, sales 300 bushels at 102. Oats—receipts 1,264 sacks, putting a good supply in the market; sales 2 car loads at 56c; sales 300 do from store at 55@56c. Barley—receipts 2 car loads and 105 sacks; sales 1 car spring at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Rye—receipts 262 sacks; no sales were reported.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The market has undergone no particular change since our last, and we may add, there was no "ring" cent of sold to-day. It took as if the last oil that came here had been disposed of. We noticed during the past week several sales of West Virginia oil, the gravity ranging from 38 to 40. This is heavier than the general run of Allegheny oil, and of course is worth more money. The rates yesterday were: Bulk, 19@19½c; packages included, free on cars, 15@c. The sales of spot oil were also exceptionally large the same period were 9,942 barrels. Crude—Sales 80 barrels, 1,000 barrels and 1,200 barrels bulk; also sales 2,000 barrels for future delivery, which is as follows: 1,000 barrels West Virginia, gravity 36@38, at 10½c for bulk, or 15½c. barrels included; sales 2,000 barrels Allegheny free on cars, 16½c.

EVENING OIL—Was held a little better favor. The sales were 1,800 barrels, as follows: 1,000 barrels bonded, January delivery, Philadelphia, 34½c; 800 barrels do, December, Philadelphia, 34c. Other lots were under negotiation but had not been consummated when we left the market.

LUMINATING OIL—We note the following sales of "Keystone" 27 barrels sperm at $1 80 per gallon; 31 barrels "engine," $1 10; 12 barrels "B," 70c; 7 barrels "C," 50c; 16 barrels Lubric, 55c per gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

Nat. R. & S. Co.	80 J. Wilkins
Fisher Bros.	50 Mc
Dr. Hall & Co.	1 Baxter & Kinnon
Sinkliter	
Total	

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 623 bbls refined, Philla.
Forsyth, Rue & Co., 270 bbls refined, Philla.
Sin. Kelly & Sterling Co., 250 bbls refined, Philla.
Ist month Book, 70 bbls refined, Philla.
P. Weaver, esqr., 211 bbls ref. oil, Philla.
Pacific Oil Comp'y, 1 bbl refined, Philla.
Brig. Jagerman & Co. 202 bbls refined, Philla.
Geo. Jones, 16 bbls refined, Philla.
James Renney, Jr., 150 bbls refined, Philla.
Search, Abbott & Co. 100 bbls refined, Philla.
W. H. Rynam, 50 bbls crude, Philla.

PETROLEUM BARRELS.

TITUSVILLE.

Advices of the 22d inst. report the market firm and quiet. Buyers are at present holding off until the return of better prices, while producers are unwilling to sell at any less than the present prices. According to the *Herald*, petroleum is held at the following prices: On Pioneer Run for 45's, to 48 gr. at $2 75 delivered on the cars; for 44 to 45's gr. delivered on the cars, at $2 40; on Benezette Run 44 to 45's gr. $2 50 at the wells; for 43 to 44 gr. $2 40 at the wells; on Bull Run 42 to 43 gr $2 00 at the wells; on Chu on Run 45's to 47 gr. $2 50 at the wells; on the Sugar Farm 45's to 47 gr. $2 50 at the wells; on the Hyde Farm 45's to 47 gr. $2 50 at the wells; on Red Run 45's to 47 gr. $2 50 at the wells.

The following rates will be paid for petroleum in Titusville from 48 gr. at $2 50 delivered on the cars, down to as low as shades; 48 gr. and over, $2 50 delivered on Pioneer Run; 46 gr. at $2 00, delivered on the cars; 45 gr. at $1 50 delivered on the Pioneer Run; 44 gr. at $1 25 delivered on the Pioneer Run.

The shipments of crude petroleum over the Oil Creek Railroad on the 21st inst. were as follows:

To New York, bbls	2,202
To Cleveland	923
To other points	1,820
Total	4,945

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24th, 1866.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools &c.:

One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar $300.
One set complete 2½ inch joint and link jar $400.
One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar $300.
In proved grabs $50@60; Valve Seaters, $20; Rand wheel shaft and flanges, $50 @ ; Pittman 24, $80; Samson port irons, $15.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 23, 1866.

There is no change in crude Irons worthy of notice. Sales of the week have been restricted from scarcity of desirable brands of standard medium Forge Irons. The consumption of this description of iron for some months past has been in excess of production, until stocks in for t hands are exhausted.

In finished grades, as also fine Irons, the market is fairly supplied and under a moderately active demand prices are maintained. We quote the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	Common Gray forge	$46 00—4 mos
53 "	Medium mottled Forge	47 00—4 mos
53 "	Gray "	48 00—4 mos
53 "	mottled "	47 00—4 mos
123 "	white and mottled	46 00—cash,
"	gray	46 00—cash,

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTING.

100 tons	No. 1 Foundry	$56 50—4 mos
20 "	No. 2 "	54 00—4 mos
100 "	Mill Iron	51 50—4 mos
140 "	Gray forge	51 50—4 mos
"	"	52 00—cash,

COKE.

200 tons	Red Bank	$48 00—6 mos

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

75 tons	No. 2 Foundry	$55 00—4 mos
10 "	Washington	55 00—cash
20 "	Juniata	55 00—cash
"	"	50 00—cash.

BLOOMS.

The market for Blooms is inactive. The demand being light, the market is weak. The sales embrace:

24 tons	No. 1 Juniata	$115 00—cash
10 "	Washington	110 00—cash
20 "	Juniata	110 00—cash
"	"	105 00—cash
10 "	"	117 00—1m. 6t

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.

Common Bar sizes	5
Refined Iron	6½
Heavy Rails	5@5½
Light do & light Rand	6
Round and Square	5½@6
Sheet Iron, No. 24	7
" 18 to 20	7½
" 16 to 17	8
" 14	9
Horse Shoe Iron	7½
Flat Rods	7
T Rails, 16 and 20 lbs	5½@6
T Rails, 56 lbs	4½

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fair	9 75
8d Nails and Brads	$7 50 @ 10 Discount.
8d and 10d	7 75 @ 8 "
6d and 7d	8 25 @ 8 50 "
4d and 5d	8 75 @ 9 "
Casing Nails—6d, $8 00; 8d, $8 25; 10d, $8 00; 12d, $8 00; 20d, $7 50; 30d, $7 50; 40d, $7 50; 50d, $7 50; 60d, $7 50.	
Clinch Nails—6d, $9 00; 8d, $8 75; 10d, $8 50; 12d, $8 50; 20d, $8 25; 30d, $8 25; 40d, $8 25; 50d, $8 25; 60d, $8 25.	
Barrel Nails—5 inch, $10 25; 4 inch, $9 50; 3½ inch, $9 00; 3 inch, $8 75; 2½ inch, $8 25.	
Shingle Nails—$6 50.	
Horse Nails—No. 1, $8 50; No. 2, $7 75.	

ALLEGHENY, November 24—Iron quiet; No 1 spring, $3 (bill 60; sales 1 car at $3 75 at 60 N. X. Western; 1 do do 50. Wheat 1 car, Gibson Ray quiet at 10 cents canceled and irregular; 25 00 on new. Tol do, $1 80; and $2 0 a) to for 10 bush, moving quiet. Barley held for 60c. and 1 do. Rye quiet; sales small $1 00. Rye $1 00. Peas $1 3). Pork $23 00. Lard held at

TOBACCO MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

The breaks consisting of low and inferior grades, though the offerings are increasing, incoming 50 hhds now leaf. The sales embraced 90 hhds, including 18 hhds rejections, at the following prices: 6 hhds at $2 10 to 3c; 2 hhds at 3 to 3½c; 3 hhds at 3½ to 3¾c; 2 hhds at 3¾ to 4c; 2 at 4 to 4 25; 7 at 4 50 to 5c; 4 at 5 10 to 5 75; 1 at 6 12 75; 1 at 7 25; 1 at 8 25; 1 at 9 25; 1 at 10 25; 1 at 11 25; 1 at 12 75; 1 at 13 25; 1 at 14 25; 1 at 15 25; 2 at 17 25; 1 at 18 25; 2 at 21 25; 1 at 23 25; 1 at 25 25; 1 at 31 25; 1 at 34 25; 1 at 35.

CINCINNATI.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Morris & Chafant's warehouse, on Wednesday, were 18 hhds and 7 boxes, viz: 17 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash—8 at part $3 3 and 9 at $6 @ 6 50; 1 at 7 40; 1 at 8 50; 1 at 12 25; 2 at 13 50; 1 at 16 50; 1 at 20 50; and 7 at 27 50. 1 hhd Scioto county leaf at 7 50. 7 boxes manufactured: Virginia—1 at $18 25; 2 at 60; 1 at 68; 1 at 70; 1 at 101, and 1 at 112 50.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Rolls	$ 20@ 30	Cavendish, Twist	1 15@1 25
Union Twist	70@ 80	Rough and Ready	45@ 75
Extra Flounders	75@ 90	Solace	60@ 75
Tens	71@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	70@ 75	Sapp'co Snuff	70@ 75
Young America	1 00@1 10	Oil and Honey	70@ 75
Diamond Twist	1 00@1 10	Black Fat	70@ 80
Six Twist	90@ 95		

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

We quote as follows, which is the uniform standard price throughout the United States:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 6 00	$ 7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 50	7 00
10 by 14 to 10 by 15		7 50
10 by 16 to 16 by 24		8 50
16 by 22 to 18 by 24		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		14 00
25 by 36 to 26 by 44		16 00
30 by 40 to 30 by 60		20 00

DOUBLE THICK (MARKED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES). 4, 5 and 6 inches of inches, 2 and 3 inches of inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to brackets, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

X Ale	₱ bbl $10 00	½ ₱ bbl	$5 00
XX Ale	" 11 00	"	5 50
India	" 12 00	"	6 00
Porter	" 10 00	"	5 00

Three dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 24, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Dull, at $2 06@2 07 for No. 1.

CORN—Opened firm and advance of 3@4c, and closed quiet at 48@48½c for No. 1, and 47@47½c for No. 2.

OATS—Opened firm and closed quiet at 24c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull; Mess Pork 30@31 lower, selling at $30.

HOGS—Moderately active and advanced 25@30c; sales at $6 20@7 12½ for fair to choice.

CATTLE—Nothing nominal.

RECEIPTS—10,000 barrels flour; 41,000 bushels wheat, 25,000 bushels corn, 15,000 bushels oats, 1,900 bbls pork.

SHIPMENTS—Same hours, flour 22,000 bushels wheat, 37,000 bushels corn, 69,000 bushels oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138½.

NEW YORK, November 23—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

Is working easier, and the stringency will probably soon be entirely over. Money is already coming here from the interior, and the movement is expected to likely to be heavy before long. The Government is doing the best possible thing for the Banks at par and the accepted interest for all indebtedness, which will help to ease the situation. The interior return of currency from the National Banks to the Sub-Treasury here, is nearly over, and everything indicates a general ease in the money market. There is a growing feeling of confidence, and a growing belief that we have seen the end of the panic for the present. The demand for money was much less to-day than yesterday, and there was plenty of capital to be had at 6 per cent. on good stock collaterals, and 6 per cent. on call for Government bonds. Prime paper and acceptances pass now as yet, even at 7 and 8 per cent, and second rate loans are only done at large shaves.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

There was a more active business in Foreign Exchange to-day, with an advance in rates. Prime Bankers' bills on London sold at 109@109½, for sixty days' and 110@110½ for short sight.

THE GOLD MARKET

Advanced to 139¾ this morning, but fell off to 139 at noon, and 138¾ at the close. The sales were at 139¾ @ 139¾ per cent., but most of the sales were made flat.

STEAMSHIP SHARES

Were decidedly higher toward the close of the day, and were in demand. Pacific Mail sold at 178, and at Pacific Mail 176.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

There was a better demand for the Government securities to-day, after some days of dullness. The various issues were firm, especially coupon bonds. The following are the closing quotations: 6's, registered 1881, 109@ 109½; do. do. coupon, 1881, 109½@110; 5-20's registered 1865, 106½@ 106¾; do. do. coupon, 1865, 106¾@107; June do. 1865, 104½@104¾; July do. 1865, 104¾@105.

THE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

After the second board lost a portion of the sharp rise in call, in the warm steady feeling at the last hour, and the Evening Post says: "Stocks were in good call. Erie was weaker, but the rest of the market was pretty steady. Reading gained a point, and other prices at 4:30 P. M. Other railroads, 28a28½; Canton, 34½; Cumberland preferred, 28½; Quicksilver, 5¾@5¾; Mariposa, 21@21½; preferred, 30@30½; Pacific Mail, 178; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾@35¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾@30¾; Illinois Central, 113½@114; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 101½@101½."

The Evening Mail says: "Everything in Wall street to-day, stocks have recovered a little from yesterday's light, and the feeling is more cheerful. Gold has declined 2½ per cent., and the sub-Treasurer's decision this morning, that pay-ments to the Government must be made in coin, has increased the demand for currency. The opinion of the paper is commonly more at par and par. Erie, 64¾@64¾; Reading, 114@114¼; Michigan Southern, 83@83¾; Illinois Central, 113@113¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81@81¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 93@93¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 101@101½; Northwestern, 31@31½; Northwestern preferred, 71@71½; Fort Wayne, 100@100½; Rock Island, 93@93¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 34; Cleveland and Toledo, 113½; Michigan Central, 87½